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ВЕНОК ГЛИНКЕ

Вариации. Романсы

для фортепиано и пения с фортепиано



GARLAND TO GLINKA

Variations. Romances

for piano and singing with piano

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Издательство "Композитор • Санкт-Петербург"
Compozitor Publishing House • Sankt Petersburg

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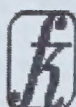
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Редактор-составитель В. Г. Соловьев

Editor-compiler V. G. Solovyov

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Альбом пьес русских композиторов «Вариации. Романсы» выходит в год 200-летия со дня рождения признанного основоположника русской музыкальной школы Михаила Ивановича Глинки.

В своих «Записках», своеобразном литературном автопортрете, Глинка писал: «Я родился 1804 года мая 20 утром, на заре, в селе Новоспасском, принадлежащем родителю моему, капитану в отставке Ивану Николаевичу Глинке. Имение это находится в 20 верстах от города Ельни, Смоленской губернии...»

Начальное образование будущий композитор получил в домашних условиях, а продолжил его в Петербурге, в благородном пансионе при Главном педагогическом институте. «Любимыми предметами моими были языки: латинский, французский, немецкий, английский и потом персидский. Из наук: география и зоология...» Среди учителей музыки Глинка называет знаменитого Джона Фильда, его учеников Омана и Цейнера. «Впоследствии я взял в учителя Карла Мейера, который со временем сделался моим приятелем...»

После окончания пансиона Глинка поступил на службу в канцелярию Совета путей сообщения, но должностью тяготился, предпочитая ей музыкальные занятия и путешествия. Первым своим удачным произведением Глинка называет романс «Не искушай меня без нужды» (слова Е. А. Баратынского), сочиненный «в течение 1825 года». Тогда же он начал брать уроки пения у итальянца Беллоли (Belloli). «Голос мой был сильный, ни тенор, ни баритон. Скажу, что, хотя слух у меня был отличный, в первые месяцы от непривычки слушать себя я пел неверно...»

Занятия пением и фортепиано предопределили устремления Глинки в первое десятилетие его творческой деятельности. «По вечерам и в сумерки любил я мечтать за фортепиано. (В молодости я был парень романтического устройства и любил поплакать сладкими слезами умиления...)» Это высказывание относится к 1826 году, когда в числе прочих сочинений появились Вариации на тему русской народной песни «Среди долины ровныя».

В июне 1828 года Глинка уволился из канцелярии дорожного ведомства, а в конце апреля 1830-го отправился за границу для совершенствования в музыкальных науках и приобретения новых впечатлений. Он посетил много европейских городов: Дрезден, Лейпциг, Франкфурт, Базель, Женеву, Милан, Турин, Геную, Неаполь, Венецию, Вену, Берлин. В последнем Глинку познакомили с Зигфридом Деном. «Нет сомнения, что Дену обязан я более всех других моих maestro; он, будучи рецензентом музыкальной лейпцигской газеты, не только привел в порядок мои познания, но и идеи об искусстве вообще, и с его лекций я начал работать не ощущую, а с сознанием... Кроме уроков Дена я отчасти занимался сочинением. Написал два роман-

са, вариации на тему “Соловей” Алябьева, для фортепиано также rot-rouiti на несколько русских тем в 4 руки... Мысль о национальной музыке более и более прояснялась...»

Весной 1834 года Глинка возвращается в Россию и попеременно живет то в Новоспасском, то в Москве, то в Петербурге. В это же время он начинает посещать вечера у В. А. Жуковского, жившего тогда в Зимнем дворце. «У него еженедельно собиралось избранное общество: А. С. Пушкин, князь Вяземский, Гоголь, Плетнев, князь Одоевский, Виельгорский... Когда я изъявил свое желание приняться за русскую оперу, Жуковский искренно одобрил мое намерение и предложил мне сюжет “Ивана Сусанина”...»

К середине 1830-х годов относится знакомство и дружба Глинки с братьями Кукольниками. «Братия. Так называли мы общество, слившееся в одну искреннюю, добрую, дружную семью. Платон Кукольник был хозяином...» Еще в это общество входили писатель Нестор Кукольник, чиновник Владимир Богаев, родственник Кукольников Николай Немирович-Данченко, живописцы Карл Брюллов и Яков Янченко. (На обложке этого издания помещена репродукция акварельного портрета М. Глинки работы Я. Янченко из частной коллекции. Ранее портрет нигде не публиковался.)

В те же годы на стихи Н. Кукольника Глинкой соданы романсы «Сомнение» и «Жаворонок». Последний является частью вокального цикла «Прощание с Петербургом», состоящего из 12 номеров.

В конце 1839 года Глинка оставил место капельмейстера Придворной певческой капеллы, которое занимал с января 1837-го. «Зимой [1840 года] приехала матушка и остановилась у сестры, я потом туда и сам переехал. Е[катерины] К[ерн] выздоровела, и я написал для нее вальс на оркестр В-dur. Потом, не знаю по какому поводу, романс [на стихи] Пушкина “Я помню чудное мгновенье...”».

Вот и обозначился состав настоящего альбома. К этому следует добавить популярную среди пианистов транскрипцию М. А. Балакирева на тему романса «Жаворонок» и Вариации на тему романса «Сомнение» — новое сочинение петербургского композитора В. Фадеева.

Думается, что наше издание будет полезно как вокалистам, так и их концертмейстерам. Пригодится оно и в детских музыкальных школах, где есть концертмейстерский класс, а также в музыкальных училищах и консерваториях.

Этот сборник, в основе которого лежат сочинения М. И. Глинки, — своего рода музыкальное приношение памяти нашего великого соотечественника.

The album «Variations and Romances» by the Russian composers is timed to the bicentenary of Mikhail Glinka's birthday. This great composer is truly considered to be the Russian music school's founder. Once Glinka himself marked in his «Notes» (the kind of literary self-portrait): «I was born in 1804, on May 20, at dawn. It happened in the village Novospasskoye, belonging to my father, retired captain Ivan Nikolayevich Glinka. This estate is situated 20 miles far from the Yeln town of the Smolensk region...»

The future composer got his primary education at home, having been prepared to set for the Petersburg Nobility College at the Principal Pedagogical Institute. «Languages were mostly preferred by me: Latin, French, German, English and later Persian. Geography and zoology were among my favourite sciences...» Glinka's music teachers were John Field and his disciples Oman and Zeiner. «Subsequently I started studying at Karl Meyer, who would become my friend afterwards».

Having graduated from the boarding-school Glinka was engaged to the Communications Collegium. However, his service was boring in his neck, for music and travelling attracted his nature. Glinka called the romance «Don't Infatuate Me In Vain» (Words by Ye. A. Baratynsky) dating 1825 his real first success. It began exactly that time, when the young composer decided to master his voice at the Italian Belloli. «My voice was woolly, neither tenor nor baritone. Frankly speaking, though I had excellent ears, I was singing false during the first months of my music lessons, for it was unusual for me to listen to myself...»

Vocal and piano lessons predestined Glinka's aspiration during the first decennary of his creative life. «I was fond of dreaming at the piano in evenings and twilight. (When young, I was inclined to romantic mood, enjoying to shed a few tears caused by affection)...» This utterance dates 1826, when the variation to the Russian folk song «Amongst the Plain Valley» appeared together with other works.

In 1828 Glinka retired from the Communications Collegium. It was in 1830, when Glinka went abroad for to accomplish his musical skill and just for to get new impressions. He visited many European cities: Dresden, Leipzig, Frankfurt, Basel, Geneva, Milan, Turin, Genoa, Naples, Venice, Vienna, Berlin, where he made friends with Siegfried Dehn». That was undoubtedly Dehn, whom I feel gratitude to more than to any one of my maestri. Being the critic of the Leipzig paper, he managed to arrange my knowledges and ideas concerning the art in general. His lectures made me use my brains, but not only mere emotion... Except my lessons with Dehn I continued

composing, having given birth to two romances, variations to Alyabyev's «Larkin», pot-pourri to the Russian themes for piano in four hands... The idea of the national music was drawing more forcefully...»

In spring 1834 Glinka returned to Russia residing now in Novospasskoye, now in Moscow, now in Petersburg. He was invited to attend parties at V. A. Zhukovsky, who lived in the Winter Palace that time. «Every day the selected society gathered there: A. Pushkin, prince Vyazemsky, Gogol, Pletnyov, prince Odoyevsky, Vielgorsky... I proposed to think of the Russian opera conception. Zhukovsky supported my intention sincerely and the subject of the «Ivan Susanin» was suggested to me...»

Glinka's cooperation with brothers Kukolniks referred straight to the middle of the 1830ies. «The Fraternity (Brethren). That was our title for the company, having grown to one intrinsic, kind and friendly family. Platon Kukolnik was its host...» Besides, that society envolved the writer Nestor Kukulnik, official Vladimir Bogayev, Nikolai Nemirovich-Danchenko (Kukolnik's relative), painters Karl Brullov and Yakov Yanenko. The portrait of M. Glinka fulfilled by Ya. Yanenko is put on this edition's cover. This is the illustration of watercolour from the private collection. The portrait is published for the first time.

The same time Glinka created the romances «Doubt» and «Larkin» to N. Kukolnik's verses. The romance «Larkin» is the number of Glinka's vocal cycle «Parting With Petersburg», consisting of 12 items.

In 1839 Glinka left his service at the Petersburg Court Kapelle, where he had entered in 1837. «My Mummy arrived in winter, 1840. She stopped at my sister, where I came to later. Ekaterina Kern recovered and the waltz B flat major was composed to her by me for the orchestra. Then the romance «I Remember the Sweet Instant» came into being set to Pushkin's poem. I fail to remember the occasion of this appearance...»

Here is the album's contents. Beside this, it ought to be mentioned M. A. Balakirev's transcription of the «Larkin» (so much loved by pianists) and the new composition «Variations to the Romance «Doubt»» by the Petersburgian author Valeriy Fadeyev.

Hopefully, this album shall take fancy of both vocalists, pianist and concertmeisters in colleges and conservatoires, so as at professional stage.

The offered collection based on the compositions by Mikhail Glinka is the kind of a musical present in honour of our great compatriot.

Vladislav Solovyov

ВАРИАЦИИ

на русскую песню
"Среди долины ровныя"

VARIATIONS

to the Russian song
"Amongst the Plain Valley"

Михаил ГЛИНКА
Mikhail GLINKA

Theme
Andante

Piano

p *espressivo*

Rea * Rea * Rea * Rea * Rea *

Var. I

legato

с 3699 к

Var. II

dolce
m.s.
m.s.
f
m.s.
p
p
p
m.s.
m.s.
Rea * *Rea* * *Rea* * *Rea* *
Rea *

 Var. III
 Più vivace

con fuoco
 3
Rea *

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes and a slur. The bass staff contains a supporting line with a triplet of eighth notes.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff features a triplet of eighth notes. A dashed line with the marking "8va" indicates an octave shift.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff features a triplet of eighth notes. A dashed line with the marking "8va" indicates an octave shift.

Var. IV
Adagio cantabile

Fourth system of musical notation, marked *p* (piano). The treble staff contains a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff contains a supporting line with a triplet of eighth notes. The instruction "ritenuto e poi accelerando" is written above the treble staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff contains a supporting line with a triplet of eighth notes. The instruction "delicato ma espressivo" is written below the treble staff.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system includes a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. It features a wavy line above the first measure, triplets in both hands, and a dynamic marking of *p* with the instruction *a piacere*. The second system continues the piece with more triplets and a dynamic marking of *p*. The third system is labeled **Var. V** and **Con brio*)**, featuring a 4/4 time signature and a key signature of one sharp. It includes a variety of dynamics: *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, and *f*, along with triplets and accents. The fourth system continues with triplets and a dynamic marking of *p*, followed by a section marked *leggiere*. The fifth system features a key signature change to one flat (Bb) and includes a dynamic marking of *pp* and a section marked *8va* (octave). The sixth system concludes the piece with a key signature of one flat and a dynamic marking of *sf*.

*) В автографе: Vivace
In autograph: Vivace

ВАРИАЦИИ

на тему романса А. Алябьева "Соловей"

VARIATIONS

to the theme of the romance "Nightingale"
by A. Alyabyev

Михаил ГЛИНКА

Mikhail GLINKA

Adagio

sostenuto

Theme

Andante con grazia

Piano

The musical score consists of five systems of piano music. The first system is marked 'Adagio' and 'sostenuto'. It begins with a treble staff and a bass staff, both in G major (one sharp). The tempo is 'Adagio' and the dynamics are 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). The second system is marked 'Andante con grazia'. It continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system is marked 'Più mosso' and 'calando'. It features a more active melody and accompaniment. The fourth system is marked 'legato assai'. It features a more flowing melody and accompaniment. The fifth system is marked 'marcato assai'. It features a more rhythmic and accented melody and accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass staves, clefs, key signatures (one sharp), time signatures (4/4, 3/4, 2/4), and dynamic markings (f, p, marcato).

Var. I
Tempo I*legato e dolce*

ten.

p

Sua

>

Più mosso

>

>

9

Var. II

f risoluto

sf

leggierissimo

m.s.

ben sostenuto imitando il violoncello

sf

Più mosso

Three systems of musical notation for the 'Più mosso' section. Each system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 12/16. The first system shows a continuous eighth-note melody in the treble and a bass line with occasional eighth notes and rests. The second system continues the melody with some slurs and accents. The third system features a more complex texture with sixteenth-note runs in the treble and a bass line with eighth notes and rests. The section ends with a fermata on the final note.

**Var. III
Cantabile***espressivo ma semplice*

Two systems of musical notation for the 'Var. III Cantabile' section. The key signature changes to three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 2/4. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a half note and a bass staff with a piano (*p*) dynamic and triplet eighth notes. The melody in the treble is simple and expressive, while the bass line features continuous triplet eighth notes. The second system continues the melody and the triplet bass line. The section concludes with a fermata on the final note. Below the first system, there are markings: 'Ped.' followed by an asterisk, and 'Ped.' followed by an asterisk.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves with triplets and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in measure 3.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves with triplets and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Includes a *Rea* marking and asterisks.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Treble and bass staves with a 9-measure rest in the treble and triplets in the bass. Includes a *leggiere e pp* marking.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Treble and bass staves with a 6-measure rest in the bass and triplets in the treble. Includes a *leggiere e veloce* marking and *ad libitum*.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Treble and bass staves with triplets and a *dolce* marking. Includes a *a tempo* and *abbandonando la mano *)* marking.

*) Освобождая руку на паузах
The hand rests above the silence sign

8va-

(8va) *legato con molta grazia*

lunga *poco a poco ritenuto*

poco a poco ritenuto *lento*

Var. IV
Con brio

f

8^{va}
legato

p

(8^{va})

cresc.

f

8^{va}

(8^{va})

dim.

8^{va}

Tea

(8^{va})

*

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The right hand continues the melodic development. The left hand has a crescendo (cresc.) marking over measures 7 and 8, indicating a gradual increase in volume.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Measure 9 is marked *f* *risoluto* (forte, resolute). Measure 10 is marked *sf* (sforzando). Measure 11 is marked *staccato assai e p* (very staccato and piano). Measure 12 continues the staccato texture.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The system begins with the section title **Coda Allegretto**. Measure 13 is marked *p* *legato assai e dolce* (piano, very legato and sweet). Measure 14 is marked *pesante* (heavy) with an accent. Measures 15 and 16 continue the melody in the right hand and accompaniment in the left.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Measure 17 is marked *pesante* (heavy) with an accent. The system concludes the piece with sustained chords in the right hand and a final accompaniment line in the left.

pesante *rallentando assai* *a tempo*

dim. *pp* *con molto grazia e legato*

brillante e poco più vivo *8va*

(8va)

3 *3* *cresc.* *slanciato *)*

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The first system begins with a treble and bass staff in G major (one sharp). The tempo and mood markings are *pesante*, *rallentando assai*, and *a tempo*. Dynamics include *dim.* and *pp*. The instruction *con molto grazia e legato* is written above the right hand. The second system continues the piece. The third system introduces the instruction *brillante e poco più vivo* and a dashed line with *8va* indicating an octave shift. The fourth system also features a dashed line with *(8va)*. The fifth system includes triplets marked with *3*, a crescendo *cresc.*, and the instruction *slanciato *)*. The piece concludes with a final chord in the bass staff.

*) С порывом
Impetuously

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various dynamics, articulations, and phrasing marks.

System 1: The first system begins with a treble clef staff containing a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. A dashed line above the staff is labeled *8va*. The bass clef staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo) and *p legato* (piano, legato).

System 2: The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. It features a variety of note values and rests, with phrasing slurs connecting groups of notes.

System 3: The third system introduces the instruction *poco a poco cresc.* (poco a poco crescendo), indicating a gradual increase in volume. The melodic line continues with eighth-note patterns.

System 4: The fourth system features a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The melodic line is more active, with frequent eighth-note runs. The bass line remains supportive.

System 5: The fifth system begins with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking in the bass clef staff. The melodic line continues with eighth-note patterns. A dashed line above the staff is labeled *8va*.

(8va)

First system of a piano score. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The left hand (bass clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. A dashed line above the staff indicates an octave transposition for the right hand.

(8va)

Second system of the piano score. The right hand continues the melodic line. The left hand has a more active role with moving lines. The instruction *poco a poco cresc.* is written above the right hand staff.

(8va)

Third system of the piano score. The right hand features a series of arpeggiated chords. The left hand plays a steady accompaniment. The instruction *pp dolcissimo* is written above the right hand staff.

(8va)

Fourth system of the piano score. The right hand has a more complex, flowing melody. The left hand continues with a supportive accompaniment. The instruction *cresc.* is written above the right hand staff.

Fifth system of the piano score. The right hand plays a melody with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand has a more active, moving line. The instruction *f dolce e p* is written above the right hand staff.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system shows a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The second system includes the dynamic marking *pp* and the instruction *legato*. The third system features the marking *calando*. The fourth system has a tempo change from *rit. assai* to *Vivace*, with dynamics *ppp* and *cresc.*. The fifth system includes the marking *pesante*. The sixth system begins with a forte *ff* dynamic and ends with a double bar line.

Additional markings include *m.s.* (musical score), *8va* (octave), and *pesante* (heavy). The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand.

Александр Иванович Дюбюк

To Alexander Ivanovich Dyubyuk

ЖАВОРОНОК**LARKIN**

Транскрипция романса М. Глинки

Transcription of M. Glinka's romance

Милий БАЛАКИРЕВ

Miliy BALAKIREV

Andante quasi recitativo

Piano

*p**pp**Tea** *Tea** *Tea*

*

*mf**pp**Tea** *Tea** *Tea*

*

*Tea** *Tea** *Tea*

*

Andantino*p**Tea** *Tea** *Tea**simile*

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely for a piano piece, consisting of five systems of staves. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and ornaments.

The first system shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a complex, rhythmic accompaniment. The second system continues the melodic and accompanimental lines. The third system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a complex, rhythmic accompaniment. The fourth system shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a complex, rhythmic accompaniment. The fifth system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a complex, rhythmic accompaniment.

Ornaments are marked with a wavy line and a star symbol (*). The first ornament is located in the first system, the second in the second system, and the third in the fifth system. The fourth ornament is located in the fifth system, marked with a wavy line and a star symbol (*).

First system of the musical score. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music is in a key with three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a common time signature. The right hand plays a rapid, ascending and then descending scale-like passage, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic. A dashed line labeled *8va* indicates an octave transposition for the right hand. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues the melodic line, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. A dashed line labeled *8va* indicates an octave transposition. The left hand continues its accompaniment. The system concludes with a series of descending notes in the right hand.

Third system of the musical score. The right hand features a series of chords and moving lines, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. A dashed line labeled *8va* indicates an octave transposition. The left hand continues its accompaniment. The system concludes with a *ritard.* (ritardando) marking and a dynamic change from *f* to *pp*.

a tempo brillante la melodia ben marc.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand plays a series of chords and moving lines, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The left hand continues its accompaniment. The system concludes with a series of descending notes in the right hand.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand plays a series of chords and moving lines, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. A dashed line labeled *8va* indicates an octave transposition. The left hand continues its accompaniment. The system concludes with a series of descending notes in the right hand.

[illegible]

Musical score for piano and voice, page 23. The score consists of five systems of music. Each system has a piano part (grand staff) and a vocal line. The piano part features complex chordal textures and melodic lines. The vocal line includes lyrics and musical notation. Dynamics include *p*, *f*, and *cresc.* The score ends with a copyright notice "с 3699 К".

First system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) plays a series of chords and single notes, while the left hand (bass clef) plays a more active melody. The key signature has three flats. The system ends with a fermata over a whole note chord in the right hand.

* *Tea* * *Tea* * *Tea* *

Second system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) features a rapid, ascending scale-like passage marked *p* (piano). The left hand (bass clef) plays a steady accompaniment. The system concludes with a fermata over a whole note chord in the right hand.

Tea *Tea*

Third system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) plays a series of chords, with a dashed line above indicating an octave (*8va*). The left hand (bass clef) plays a steady accompaniment. The system ends with a fermata over a whole note chord in the right hand.

8va *quasi trillo* *8va* *Tea*

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) plays a series of chords, with a dashed line above indicating an octave (*8va*). The left hand (bass clef) plays a steady accompaniment. The system ends with a fermata over a whole note chord in the right hand.

8va *poco a poco ritard.* *8va* *pp* *

Poco meno mosso

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures and a fermata over the third. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a slur over the first two measures and a fermata over the third. The word *espressivo* is written above the bass staff. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. Below the bass staff, there are five asterisks followed by the word *Leo*: * Leo. * Leo. * Leo. * Leo. * Leo.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures and a fermata over the third. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a slur over the first two measures and a fermata over the third. The word *pp* is written above the bass staff. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures and a fermata over the third. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a slur over the first two measures and a fermata over the third. The word *8va* is written above the treble staff. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures and a fermata over the third. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a slur over the first two measures and a fermata over the third. The word *ritard.* is written above the treble staff. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

a tempo

m.d. *poco a poco morendo*

8va

8va

8va

ppp

Ларисе Алексеевне Воронцовой

To Larisa Alexeyevna Vorontsova 27

ВАРИАЦИИ

VARIATIONS

на тему романса М. Глинки "Сомнение" to the theme of the romance "Doubt"
by M. Glinka

Валерий ФАДЕЕВ
Valeriy FADEYEV

Andante mosso (Спокойно, напевно)

Theme

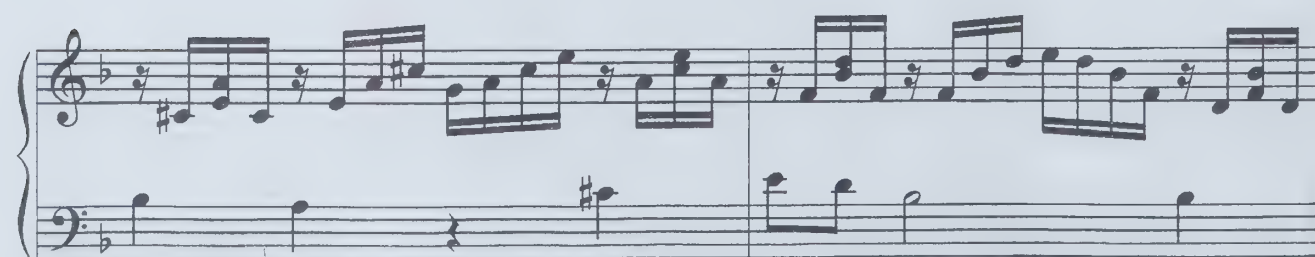
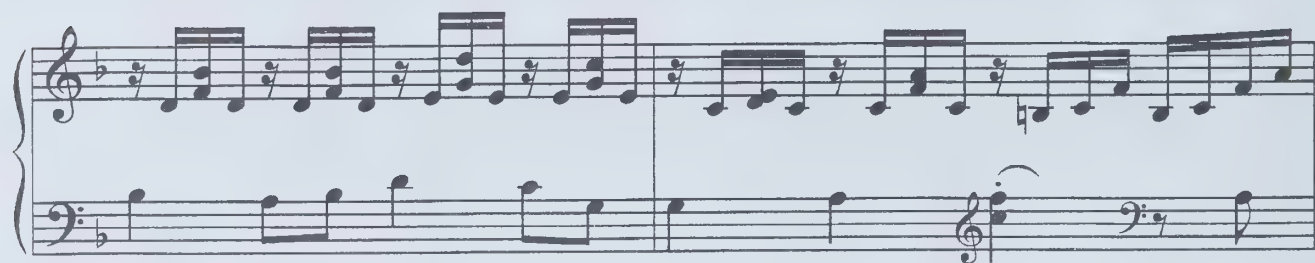
Piano

mp *legato*

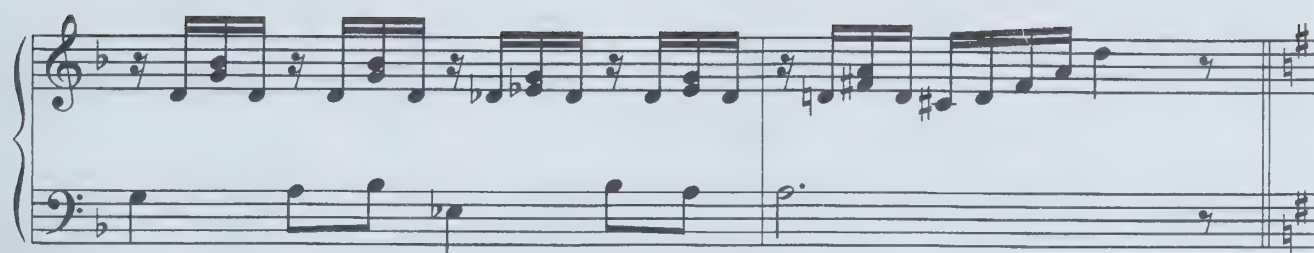
rit.

Var. I

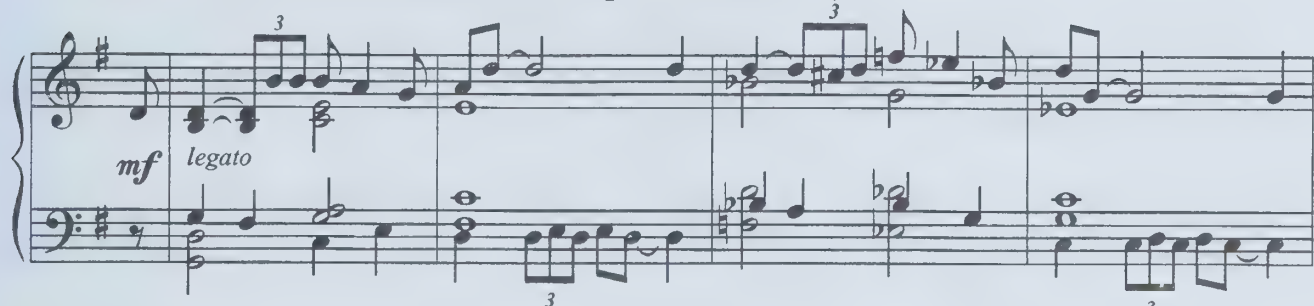
Agitato (Взволнованно)



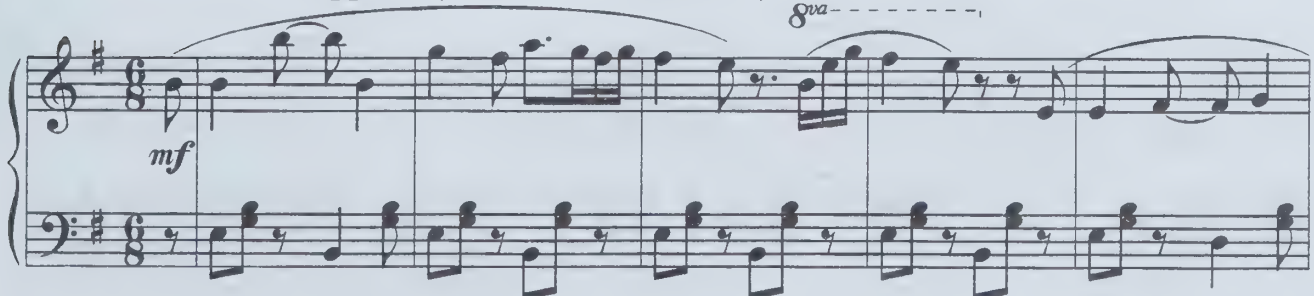
rit.

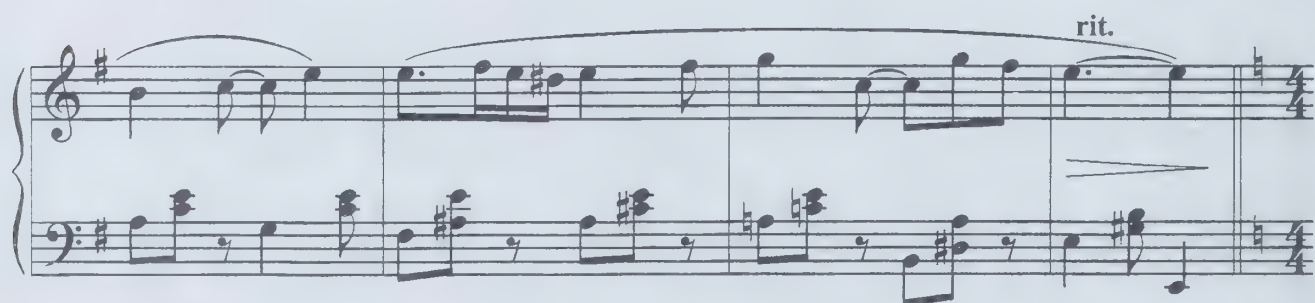
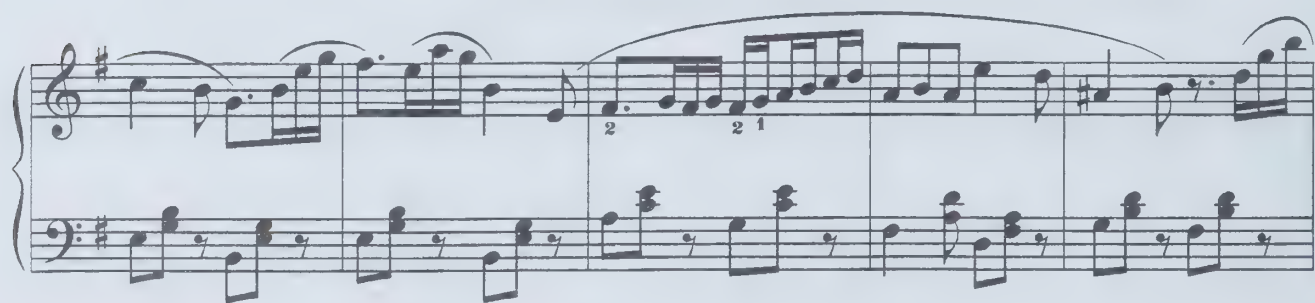


Var. II

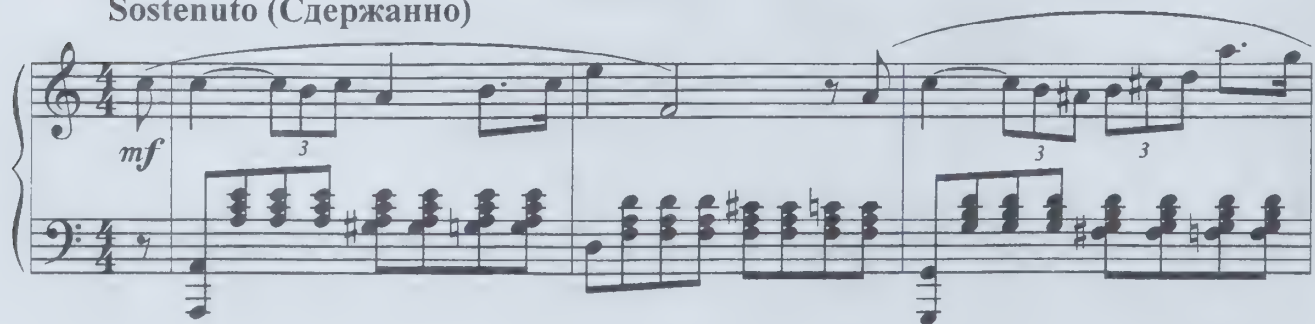
Andante cantabile (Медленно, проникновенно)

Var. III

Con moto, leggero (Легко, с движением)



Var. IV
Sostenuto (Сдержанно)



First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melody with a quarter rest, followed by eighth and quarter notes, and a triplet of eighth notes. The bass clef staff features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern.

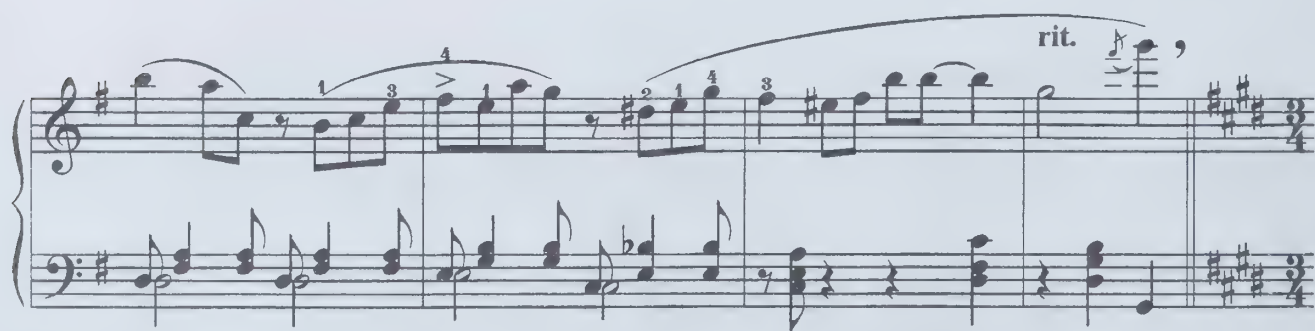
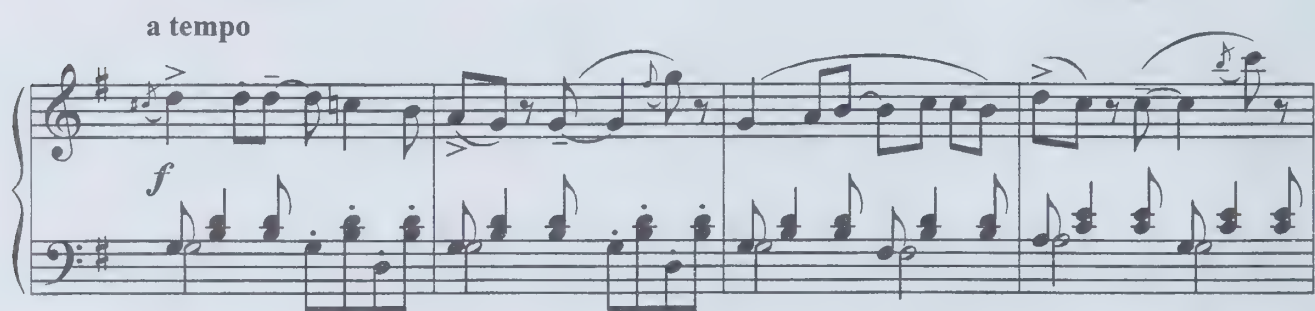
Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melody with triplet markings. The bass clef staff maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff includes a triplet and a measure marked *mf*. The bass clef staff continues the accompaniment. The system concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to two sharps.

Var. V
Allegretto (Оживленно)

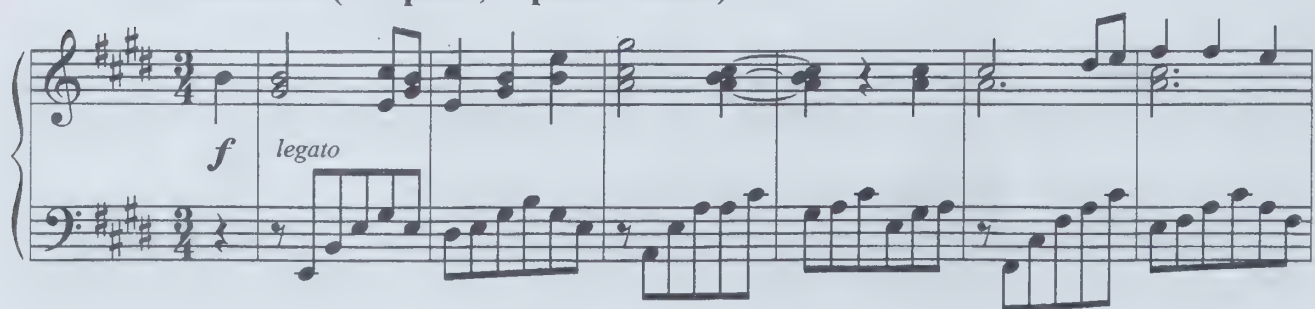
Fourth system of musical notation, beginning the new variation. The treble clef staff starts with a *mf* dynamic and features a melody with accents. The bass clef staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

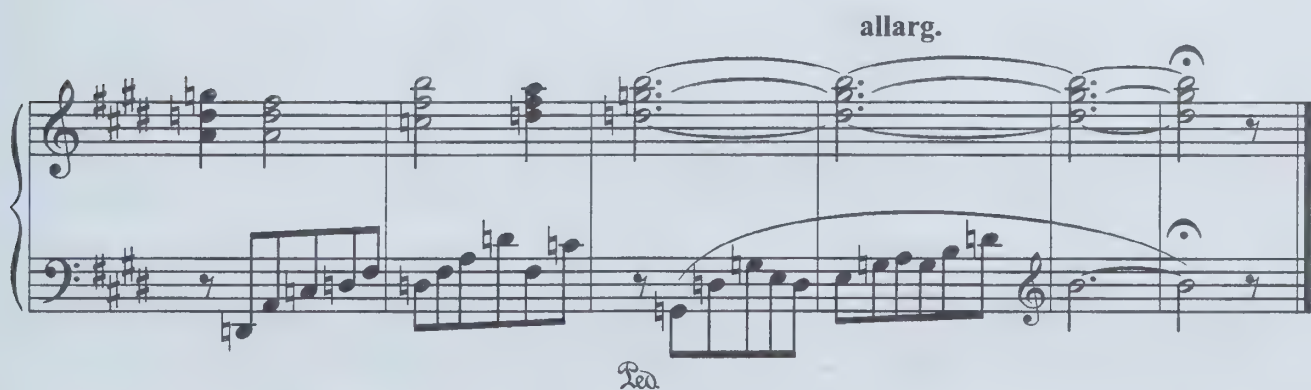
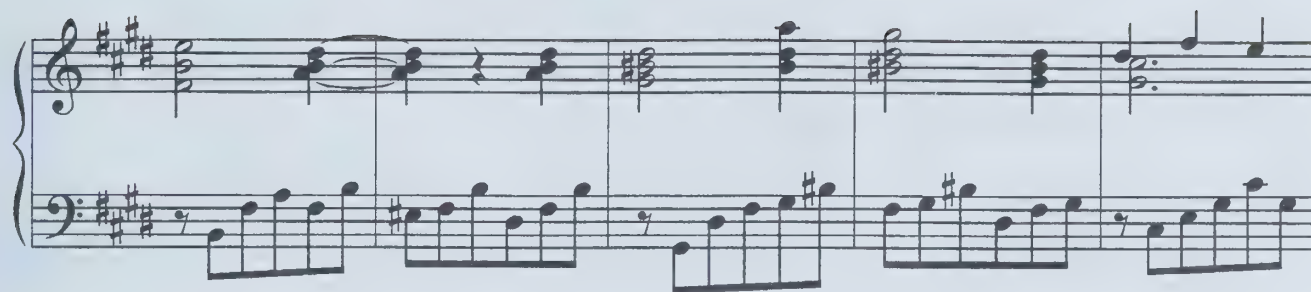
Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melody with various note values and slurs. The bass clef staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment.



Var. VI

Maestoso (Широко, торжественно)





Санкт-Петербург, 2003
St Petersburg, 2003

РОМАНС *)

ROMANCE *)

Переложение Владислава СОЛОВЬЕВА
Arranged by Vladislav SOLOVYOV

Михаил ГЛИНКА
Mikhail GLINKA

Allegro moderato

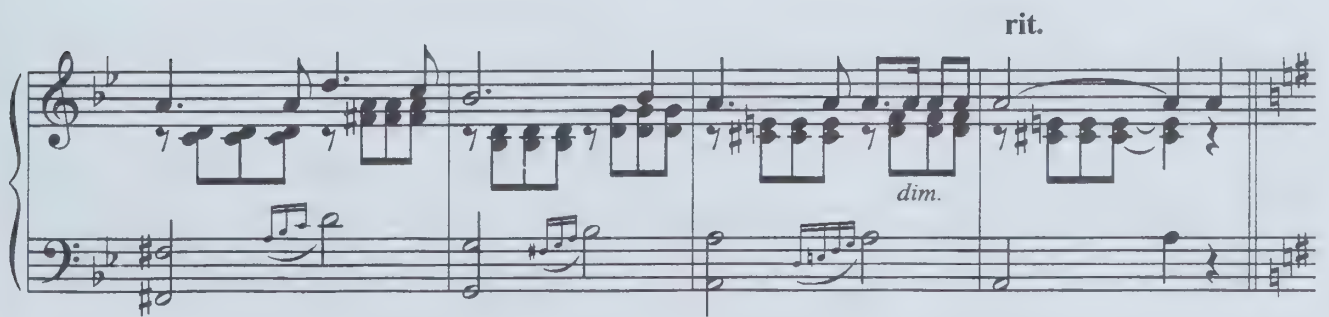
Piano *p* *dolce e legato*

mf

p

mp

*) "Я помню чудное мгновенье", слова А. Пушкина
"I Remember the Wonderful Instant" by A. Pushkin

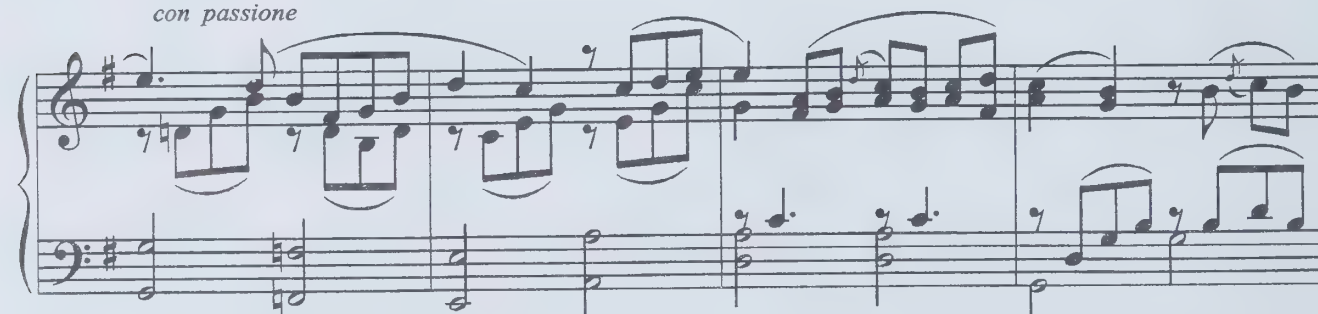


spianato assai

First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with sustained notes and some movement. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is placed above the treble staff in the middle of the system.



Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line with some rests and slurs. The bass staff has a more active accompaniment. Dynamics include *dim.* (diminuendo) in the middle and *mf* (mezzo-forte) towards the end of the system.

con passione

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff features a more complex melodic line with many slurs and ties. The bass staff continues with a steady accompaniment.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff has a melodic line with some rests. The bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. A *p* (piano) dynamic marking is visible at the bottom of the system.



Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff has a more active accompaniment. A *f* (forte) dynamic marking is visible in the middle of the system.



СРЕДИ ДОЛИНЫ РОВНЫЯ

AMONGST THE PLAIN VALLEY

Русская народная песня

Russian folk song

Слова Александра МЕРЗЛЯКОВА
Verses by Alexander MERZLYAKOVОбработка Владислава СОЛОВЬЕВА
Arranged by Vladislav SOLOVYOV

Largo (Широко)

1. Среди долины ровныя, на гладкой высооте цветёт, растёт высокий дуб в могучей красоте. Цветёт, растёт высокий дуб в могучей красоте. Цветёт, растёт высокий дуб в могучей красоте. 2. Вы/ти!

2. Высокий дуб, развесистый,
Один у всех в глазах;
Один, один, бедняжка,
Как рекрут на часах! } 2 раза

3. Взойдёт ли красно солнышко –
Кого под тень принять?
Ударит ли погодушка –
Кто будет защищать? } 2 раза

4. Ни сосенки кудрявые,
Ни ивы*) близ него,
Ни кустики зелёные
Не вьются вокруг него. } 2 раза

5. Ах, скучно одинокому
И дереву расти!
Ах, горько, горько молодцу
Без милой жизнь вести! } 2 раза

*) У А. Мерзлякова: "Ивки"

СОЛОВЕЙ

NIGHTINGALE

Слова Антона ДЕЛЬВИГА
Verses by Anton DELVIG

Александр АЛЯБЬЕВ
Alexander ALYABYEV

Andante con espressione

Canto

1. Со - ло - вей мой, со - ло - вей,

Piano

fp *p* *sf*

го - ло - си - стый со - ло - вей! Ты ку - да, ку - да ле -

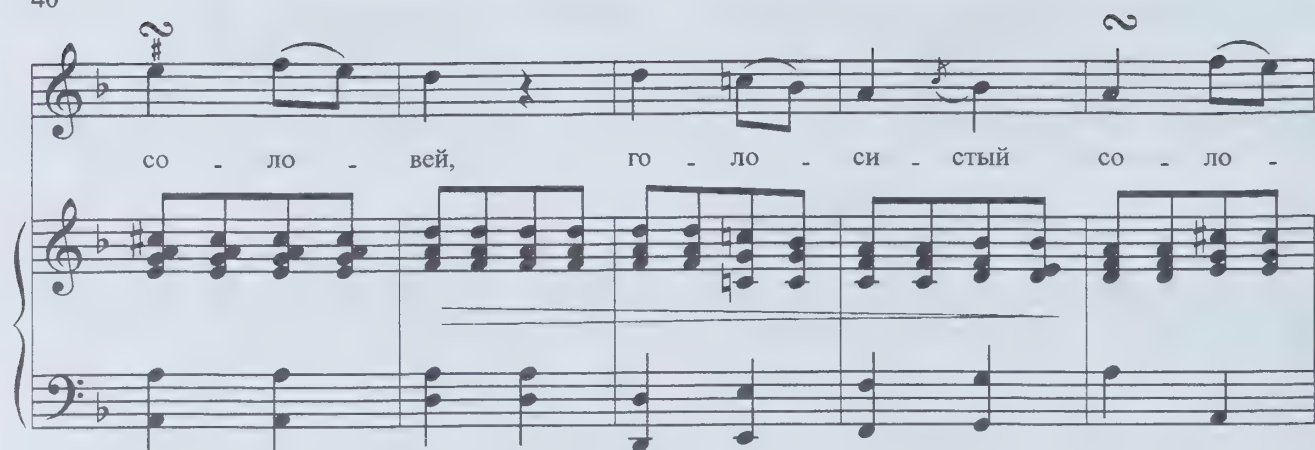
sf *p*

sostenuto

Allegro vivace

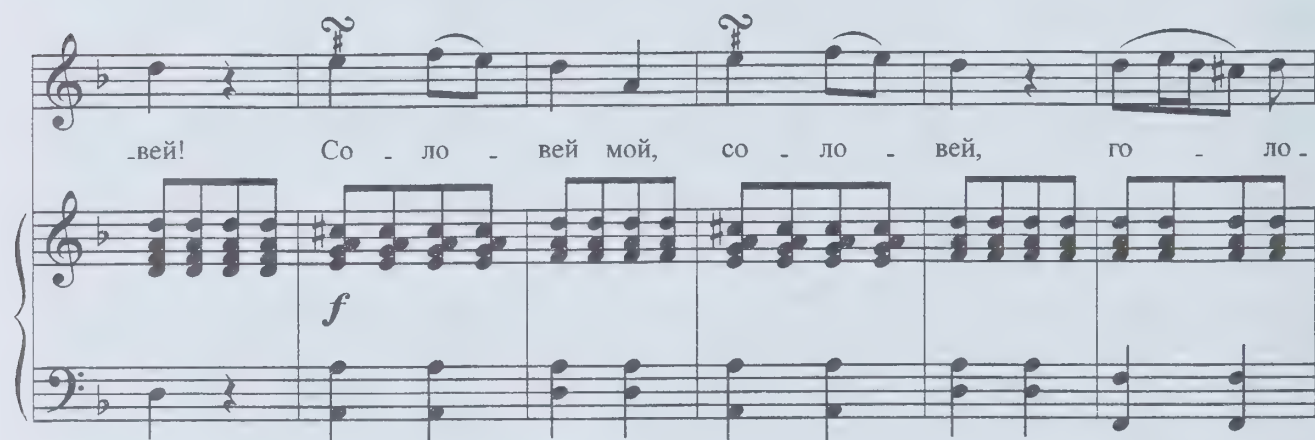
- тишь, где всю ноч - ку про - по - ёшь? Со - ло - вей мой,

p *f*



so - lo - vey, go - lo - si - styy so - lo -

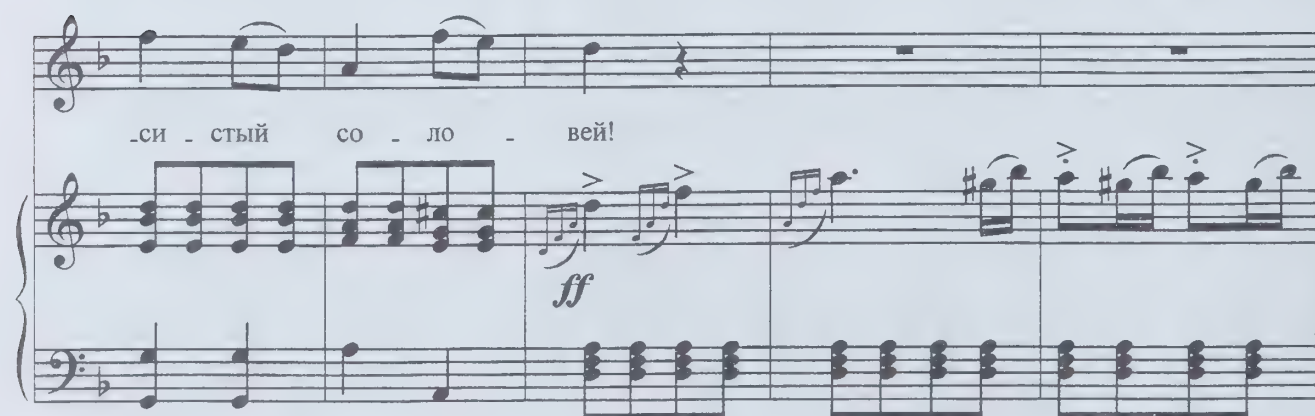
This system contains the first line of the musical score. It features a vocal melody in the upper staff and a piano accompaniment in the lower staves. The lyrics are "so - lo - vey, go - lo - si - styy so - lo -". The piano part consists of chords in the right hand and a simple bass line in the left hand.



-vey! So - lo - vey moy, so - lo - vey, go - lo -

f

This system contains the second line of the musical score. The vocal melody continues with the lyrics "-vey! So - lo - vey moy, so - lo - vey, go - lo -". The piano accompaniment features a more active right hand with chords and a steady bass line. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present.



-si - styy so - lo - vey!

ff

This system contains the third line of the musical score. The vocal melody concludes with the lyrics "-si - styy so - lo - vey!". The piano accompaniment becomes more intense, with a rapid ascending scale in the right hand and a dense chordal texture in the left hand. A fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking is present.



This system contains the fourth line of the musical score. It features a vocal melody with a final flourish and a piano accompaniment with a dense, rhythmic texture in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand.

2. Кто-то бедная, как я,
Ночь прослушает тебя,
Не смыкаячи очей,
Утопаючи в слезах?

Припев:

Соловей мой, соловей,
Голосистый соловей.

3. Ты лети, мой соловей,
Хоть за тридевять земель,
Хоть за синие моря,
На чужие берега.

Припев.

4. Побывай во всех странах,
В деревнях и в городах:
Не найти тебе нигде
Горемычнее меня.

Припев.

5. У меня ли, у молодой,
Дорог жемчуг на груди,
У меня ли, у молодой,
Жар-колечко на руке.

Припев.

6. У меня ли, у молодой,
В сердце миленький дружок:
В день осенний на груди
Крупный жемчуг потускнел.

Припев.

7. В зимнюю ночь на руке
Распаялося кольцо,
А как нынешней весной
Разлюбил меня милый.

Припев.

Санкт-Петербург, Петропавловская крепость, 1826
St Petersburg, Peter's and Paul's Fortress, 1826

ЖАВОРОНОК

LARKIN

Слова Нестора КУКОЛЬНИКА
Verses by Nestor KUKOLNIK

Михаил ГЛИНКА
Mikhail GLINKA

Moderato

Piano *mf*

semplice e molto con anima

p

(8^{va})

1. Меж_ду не_бом
2. Ве_тер пе_сен_

p

sf

и зем - лёй пе - сня раз - да - ёт - ся, не - ис - ход - но -
 -ку не - сёт, а ко - му - не зна ет... Та, к ко - му о

лю стру - ёй гром - че, гром - че льёт - ся. Не ви - дать пев -
 -на, пой - мёт, от ко - го - уз - на - ет. Лей - ся, пе - сен -

ца по - лей! Где по - ёт так гром - ко над по - друж - ко -
 -ка мо - я, песнь на - деж - ды слад - кой... Кто - то вспо - мнит

лю сво - ей жа - во - ро - нок звон - кий, над по - друж - ко -
 про ме - ня и вздох - нёт у - крад - кой, кто - то вспо - мнит

ю своей жа-во-ро-нок звон-кий.
про меня и вздох-нёт у-крад-кой.

sf

Санкт-Петербург, 1840
St Petersburg, 1840

СОМНЕНИЕ

DOUBT

Слова Нестора КУКОЛЬНИКА
Verses by Nestor KUKOLNIK

Михаил ГЛИНКА
Mikhail GLINKA

Andante mosso (Спокойно, напевно)

Piano

p

6 6 6 6 6 6

6 6 6 3

1. Уй - ми - тесь, вол - не - ни - я стра - ти! За -
сон не - от - ступ - ный и гроз - ный, мне

.сни, без - на - деж - но - е серд - це! Я пла - чу, я
снит - ся со - пер - ник счаст - ли - вый, и тай - но, и

страж - ду - ду - ша ис - то - ми - лась в раз - лу - ке. Я
зlob - но ки - пя - щая рев - ность пы - ла - ет, и

страж - ду, я пла - чу, - не вы - пла - кать го - ря в сле -
тай - но, и зlob - но о - ру - жи - я и - щет ру -

..зах. На - прас - но на - деж - да мне
..ка. На - прас - но из - ме - ну мне

счасть - е га - да - ет. Не ве - рю, не
рев - ность га - да - ет. Не ве - рю, не

ве - рю о - бе - там ко - вар - ным! Раз -
ве - рю ко - вар - ным на - ве - там! Я

лу - ка у - но - сит лю - бовь. 2. Как / .я. Ми.
счаст - лив, ты сно - ва мо- / 1. 2.

-ну - ет пе-чаль - но-е вре - мя. Мы сно - ва об-ни - мем друг
 дру - га. И страст - но, и жар - ко за -
 бьёт - ся вос-крес - ше-е серд - це, и страст - но, и
 жар - ко с ус - та - ми со-л-ют - ся ус - та.

47

Санкт-Петербург, 1838
St Petersburg, 1838

Я ПОМНЮ ЧУДНОЕ МГНОВЕНЬЕ I REMEMBER THE WONDERFUL INSTANT

Слова Александра ПУШКИНА
Verses by Alexander PUSHKIN

Михаил ГЛИНКА
Mikhail GLINKA

Moderato

Piano *p* *dolce e legato*

p *spianato e dolce*

Я пом - ню чуд-но-е мгно-вень-е: пе-ре-до мной я - ви - лась

ты, как ми-мо - лёт - но - е ви - день - е, как ге - ний чис-той кра-со-

-ты, как ге - ний чис-той кра-со - ты. В том-

лень - е*) грус-ти без-на - деж-ной, в тре - во - гах шумной су-е - ты зву -

-чал мне дол-го го-лос неж - ный и сни - лись ми - лы - е чер -

*) У А.С. Пушкина: "в томленьях"
At A. S. Pushkin: "in languors"

f

-ты, и сни - лись ми - лы - е чер - ты. Шли

risoluto

го - ды. Бурь по-рыв мя - теж - ный рас - се - ял преж-ни-е меч-

mf

dolcissimo

-ты, и я за - был твой го - лос неж - ный, тво-и не -

p

-бес - ны - е чер - ты, тво - и не - бес - ны - е чер -

spianato assai

ты. В глу - ши, во мра-ке за-то - чень - я тя - ну - лись ти-хо дни мо -

Red.

и без бо-жест-ва, без вдох-но - вень - я, без слёз, без жиз - ни, без люб -

ten. ten. ten. ten.

*poco a poco con portamento**p con passione*

ви, без слёз, без жиз - ни, без люб - ви. Ду - ше на-ста-ло про-буж -

ten. ten. ten. ten. ten.

p

-день-е: и вот о - пять я - ви - лась ты, как ми-мо - лёт - но - е ви -

-день - е, как ге - ний чист - той кра - со - ты, как

con passione

ге - ний чист - той кра - со - ты. И серд - це бьёт - ся в у - по -

-ень - е, и для не - го вос - крес - ли

ВНОВЬ и бо - жест - во, и ВДОХ - но -

..вѣнь - е, и жизнь, и слё - зы, и лю -

..бовь, и бо - жест - во, и вдох - но -

ritard. assai

..вѣнь - е, и жизнь, и слё - зы, и лю -

a tempo

..бовь.

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ВЕНОК ГЛИНКЕ

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